

Food Security

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kigali (Rwanda)		2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
KIG 16806	HIMO feeder roads (PDED II consolidation)	0	Helpage	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
KIG 25491	Improving market access program (feeder roads)	0	Ministry of Agriculture	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
KIG 25059	Consolidation phase marshlands	784.099	WHH	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
KIG 25542	Local Demand Driven Investment Projects	10.619.942	RLDSF	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
KIG 16806	Second Phase HIMO programme Marshlands	0	WHH	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
KIG 23214	Land Tenure Program (LTR)	3.610.510	Private Organisation through DFID	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
KIG 19940	Electricity Access Program	0	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
KIG 26928	Electricity Access Program	4.750.000	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
KIG 24730	Linking Farmers to Markets	924.630	PSF	PPP or network	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
KIG 25673	Agri-Sector Development Facility	1.241.250	ICCO	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
KIG 25454	Cooperatives Support Program	519.055	SPARK	NGO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
KIG 24871	Capacity Buildikng for Food Security in Rwanda	1.192.108	NCBS	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
KIG 23039	Support to umbrella organization for communities	117.810	Ralga	PPP or network	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
KIG 20817	Support to Joint Action Development Forum	52.399	JADF	Government	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
KIG 25978	Electricity Access Program	1.014.786	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
KIG 25812	Support to Participatory Forest Management	0	RNRA	Government	Mitigation and Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
KIG 25457	Access to food for young children	4.265.795	UNICEF	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...

Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been?	The Food Security program of EKN Kigali doesn't focus on result area 1 for the moment.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1 Production of cereals in metric tons			572.000	999.000	767.000	FAO/GIEWS
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator ...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.2a: How has the use of land, water, energy and labour developed?	EKN supports a project (PAREF, Participatory Management of Forests), which focuses on land rehabilitation and soil conservation and protection in the areas that are mostly vulnerable to environment degradation. The project is also promoting the participatory approach in management of forest resources by the use of benefits sharing mechanisms at local level. Mid 2015, another programme of Integrated Water Resource Management has started, and will include a focus on the efficient use of water resources for agriculture in the water catchment areas.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Result Question 1.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	n/a					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
The number of farmers with increased output per unit of natural resource input (incl. water efficiency)						
The amount of land in hecatres more sustainably managed						
The number of farmers (m/f) with access to climate- and environment smart technologies						
The amount of land in hectares under integrated landscape maangement arrangements	10,000 ha (2013)	13,500 ha		10,000 ha	12,828 ha	PAREF

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production
Select results (A/B/C/D)...	The project has achieved forest landscape restoration to the level of 80.8%. there was delay in the start of implementation
Reasons for result achieved:	
Implications for planning:	At the project level, EKN has increased close monitoring of the project by participating in weekly management meetings of the project. At country level, EKN in collaboration with other donors have started to engage with the Government of Rwanda in the discussions for addressing barriers that hinder the implementation of projects on time.

Result Area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food					
Result Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been?	In Rwanda there is sufficient availability of food, malnutrition is a consequence of poor distribution, incomplete knowledge of preparation of healthy food and a one sided diet.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
(Reduction of) stunting prevalence under five	45% (2011)	33%	43%	44%	38%	CFSVA, FSNMS (March figures), NHS 2015
(Reduction of) number of undernourished children under five (stunting)	0.59 mln children (2012, counting 1.3 mln < 5)	0,43 mln children	0,56 mln children	0,57 mln children	0,49 mln children	CFSVA, FSNMS (percentage x total nr of children; as we don't have yearly figures of the nr of children under 5, all total nrs are based upon 1.3 mln children)
Stunting prevalance boys vs girls	49% vs 42%	Gender equal reduction of prevalence	48% vs 41%	not mentioned in FSNMS	43% vs 33 %	CFSVA, FSNMS

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The EKN program through UNICEF has started in November 2013. The EKN program aims to reduce stunting in ten out of thirty districts in Rwanda. In two out of these ten districts, we work together with the Swiss. Other stakeholders (USAID, Netherlands through DDE department, etc) are working in different districts. All programs work closely with the Government. The EKN program has a focus on children under two, as damage done in the first two years is irreversible.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Reduction of stunting prevalence under five	45% (2012)	33%	n/a	n/a	not yet available	CFSVA, FSNMS (take the program districts and calculate the average stunting rate)
Reduction of number of undernourished children under five (stunting)	not available at this moment	not available at this moment	not available at this moment	not available at this moment	not yet available	CFSVA, FSNMS (take the program districts and calculate the nr of children)
Reduction of stunting prevalence in children under two	48.3% (first quarter 2014, provisional)	41.4% (provisional)	n/a	n/a	not yet available	UNICEF reporting. Percentages are provisional, as for these numbers, 80% of all children have been taken into account, final percentages will soon be available.

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food
B. Results achieved as planned	
Reasons for result achieved:	
Implications for planning:	

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.1a: Did business activity and trade increase and was it inclusive?	The Rwanda Economic Outlook 2015 (jointly published by AfDB and WB) notes that in 2014 growth and industry slowed as a result of a downturn in mining, manufacturing and construction. Public and private investments and a recovery in agriculture and services are expected to continue driving growth in the short and medium term. The EDPRS 2 calls for expanding targeted economic zones and transforming the logistics system to strategically grow and promote exports. Other measures include the Kivu-Belt Tourism Plan.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of new jobs created (increased employment in off-farm sector)	1.4mln (2012/13)	1.8 mln (20141)	n/a	n/a (see date baseline; nr over 2013/14 in fall '14)	not systematically tracked	EDPRS / PSD swg. NB fiscal years
% of people above the poverty line	55% (2010/11)	70%	n/a	n/a	EICV available in july 2015	EICV, only measured in 2010/11, 2014, 2017. See also EDPRS. There is an indicator in the EDPRS on Ubudehes, but Ubudehes are not very precise.
GDP per capita (RWF, constant prices)	377,058 (2011)	542,516	398,476	405,684	422,496	IMF World Economic Outlook 2015 GDP figures revised upwards relative to IMF WEO 2013
GDP growth (%)	8.2% (2011)	Growth of 11.5% p.y.	8.0%	4.6%	7,0%	Worldbank Rwanda Economic update

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The Embassy program contributed to an increase of business activity and trade by tackling issues that hamper private sector development. Our main focus is on improving infrastructure (feeder roads, electricity, land titles, markets, etc) and on capacity building (of cooperatives, representatives of the private sector and the government). Using the year 2014 to elaborate and incorporate gender-specific indicators in project monitoring, the Embassy strives to include more gender dis-aggregated data in next year's Resultfiche. A large part of the Embassy program scores 'signifcant' on adaptation to climate change. One example is the creation of off-farm job opportunities for local people through local infrastructure projects, which increases the resilience of people to the negative impact of climate change on farm incomes. In the PAREF project trees are planted in the nine districts that are most affected by negative climate change effects and the capacity of local communities is strengthened with regard to sustainable management of their forest resources.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of new jobs created (directly)	0		11364	26278	20,946(F) and 28,565 (M)	RLDSF reporting
# of district infrastructure projects (demand driven)	291 (2008-2011)	581	391	430	755	RLDSF reporting
# of km of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained (maintenance is included as it indicates the sustainability of the investments)	0 (2011)	75 (461)	24 (424)	72.5 (521,3)	92,3 (684,3)	RLDSF reporting

More indicators

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.2a: How large has the increase been in international investments and international trade?	The value of exports in USD decreased due to lower international market prices for the main export commodities (tea, coffee and minerals). Volumes actually increased. Imports were also lower due to lower government funds available for investment. There is no information available yet on private investment in 2013. However, trends do not show large increases over the last years due to continued crowding out of private sector investments by public sector investments.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Volume of FDI (mln USD)	106 (2011)	313	160	111	213	EDPRS II for targets, WB for realization
Volume of imports (mln USD)	1,971 (2011)	n/a	2,491	2,263	2,399	International Trade Centre (UNCTAD, WTO), EDPRS II, BNR (cinf)
Volume of exports (mln USD)	1030 (2012)	2054	1030	683	600	EDPRSII, BNR
Private investment (mln USD)	694mln USD (2012/13)	Increased private sector investment	694mln USD (is baseline)	result 2013/14 available in fall	??	EDPRSII, psd swg

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	Trade between Rwanda and the Netherlands is promoted through trade instruments with the facilitation of the team working in economic diplomacy.Dutch investments are due to increase following the trade mission led by Minister Liliane Ploumen in November 2014 with the participation of 30 companies from Netherlands.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Increase of volume (in Euro) of trade with the Netherlands	26,808,000 EUR (2011), volume of trade	n/a	+ 1,903,000 EUR, compared to 2011	+ 6,287,000 EUR, compared to 2012	- 6,500,000 EUR, compared to 2013	CBS
Increase in volume (in Euro) of Dutch investments in Rwanda	6.812.151 UDS (2010)	n/a	+ 7.664.836 USD	not yet available	not available	RDB
Nr of investment projects through Dutch business instruments or through EKN intermediation (measured per year, not cumulative)	n/a	2 per year	2 PSI	4 PSI	5	RVO reporting
Nr of business questions answered by Embassy (measured per year, not cumulative)	135 (2011)	n/a	100	101	104	Embassy reporting

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Export package of Rwanda is limited (2/3 is composed with coffee and minerals). There is the difficulty to increase exports. Diversification of exports is also a challenge as the productions costs are high (energy, connectivity, transport costs due to the landlocked position). Based on these risks, in EKN opinion, given structural issues in Rwanda, the DGGF does not seem to be appropriate. The middle income countries are the best potential countries for the DGGF.
Implications for planning:	EKN Kigali will continue to carefully monitor project implementation and planning. The EKN will intensifie dialogue with the Government of Rwanda on growth strategies.

bis@minbuza.nl

Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.1a: Did business activity and trade increase and was it inclusive?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
The degree of participation of women in programmes (functioning as an indicator of access of women to means of production) and/or farmers' associations						all projects

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Nr of electricity connections	20000	60000	30000	40000	45,000	EARP reporting
Nr of land titles issued	0,5mln	10 mln	4.5 mln	6,1 mln		RNRA and LTR project reporting
Nr of cooperative members trained	0	300 (S), 190 (H)	177 (H), Spark programme signed in 2013	204 (H), Spark programme signed end 2013		Helpage (H) and Spark (S) reporting
Nr of local government officials trained	213 (R), 0 (H)	550 (RJ), 240 (H)	320 (RJ), 176 (H)	308 (R) 248 (H)	308 (R) 248 (H)	RLDSF and JADF reporting (RJ), Helpage reporting (H)

Back to result area 3